



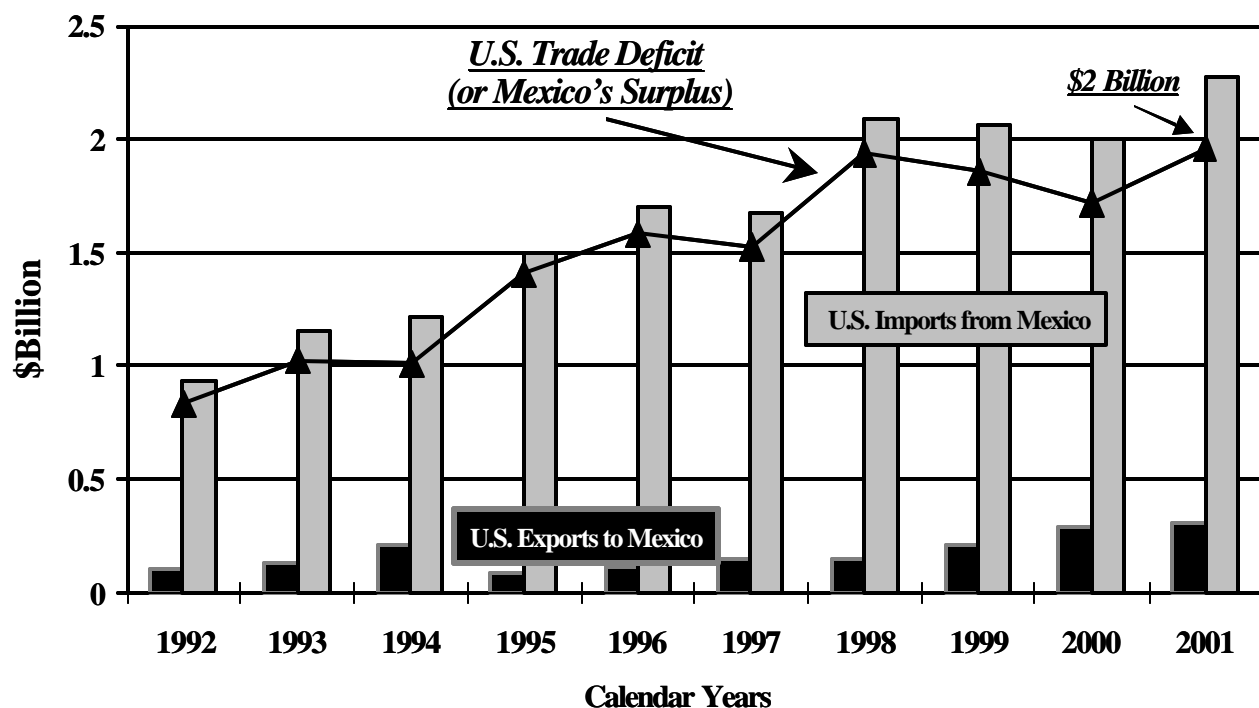
United States
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Service

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World Horticultural Trade and U.S. Export Opportunities

U.S./Mexico Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Trade: *Overall Trend Favors Mexico*



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mexico is the top supplier of horticultural products to the United States and the leading provider of fresh fruits and vegetables. Since the implementation of NAFTA, two-way trade between the United States and Mexico in fresh fruits and vegetables has increased substantially. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, from calendar years 1994 through 2001, U.S. imports of fresh fruits and vegetables from Mexico increased from \$1.2 billion to \$2.3 billion. Meanwhile, exports of fresh produce from the United States to Mexico expanded from nearly \$210 million to \$310 million over the same period. While Mexico has maintained a trade surplus in fresh fruits and vegetables with the United States for many years, this surplus (or U.S. deficit) has expanded significantly in the past decade. A stronger U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the Mexican peso and increased consumption of fresh produce by U.S. consumers have been partially responsible for the increasing Mexican trade surplus. However, U.S. industry groups have cited a number of other factors as also contributing to the growing trade imbalance. These include: Mexico's phytosanitary policies, increased import documentation requirements and the closing of certain border crossing points. Major U.S. produce exports to Mexico include fresh apples, pears, and table grapes. Fresh tomatoes, onions, and peppers are the top produce the United States imports from Mexico.

[Check Out the New U.S. Trade Internet System Website. Go to
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade>]

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Export Summary

July

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in July totaled \$909 million, an increase of almost 2 percent from July 2001. The categories with significant increases in July were essential oils (up 42 percent to \$75 million) and fresh vegetables (up 15 percent to \$115 million). The categories with the most significant decreases were edible tree nuts (down 17 percent to \$63 million), fruit and vegetable juices (down 16 percent to \$53 million), and wine and beer (down 9 percent to \$65 million) and.

July 2002 exports to Canada, the top market, were up 22 percent from July 2001 to \$349 million. Exports to Singapore climbed 27 percent to \$12 million, while sales to Japan rose 7 percent to \$124 million. July exports to the European Union (EU) dropped 20 percent to \$132 million, while sales to China fell almost 20 percent to \$8 million.

To access FAS Attaché Reports online, please reference the following Internet address:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/attacherep/default.asp>

Search through the country and market reports prepared by FAS attaches covering over 20 horticultural and tropical product commodities and nearly 130 countries. Search by keyword, including country and commodity.

Visit the HTP Homepage!

The Horticultural & Tropical Products (HTP) Division Homepage is updated weekly to bring the latest information to the public as efficiently as possible. The site contains information on policy and technical developments affecting trade in horticultural commodities, as well as selected reports submitted by FAS overseas offices and special reports prepared by the division. The information typically remains on the site for approximately one week, before being archived. For further information on this site, please contact Nancy Hirschhorn (202) 720-2974. Go to <http://www.fas.usda.gov/http>.

Exports for the fiscal year (FY) 2002 period were just slightly ahead of the same period in FY 2001 at \$9.3 billion. Tree nut exports were up about 7 percent to \$1 billion for the October-July 2001/02 period, while essential oils exports were up 9 percent to \$627 million, and fruit and vegetable juices rose about 2 percent to \$614 million and fresh vegetables rose about 1 percent to \$1 billion. All of the other major categories declined.

Exports to Canada rose 7 percent to \$3 billion for the October-July period, while exports to the EU fell about 2 percent to \$1.7 billion and exports to Japan fell 6 percent to \$1.3 billion. Exports to Mexico rose 4 percent to \$811 million. Exports to Korea rose 22 percent to \$303 million, while exports to Hong Kong, and Taiwan dropped 13 percent, and 19 percent, respectively compared with the same period in FY 2001. In addition to Korea, the fastest growing markets for FY 2002 to date include: Russia, up 80 percent, India, up 28 percent, Kuwait, up 25 percent, the Dominican Republic, up 14 percent, Colombia, up 12 percent, Jamaica, up 14 percent, the United Arab Emirates, up 10 percent, and Indonesia, up 5 percent.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS!!!

USDA Launches Production, Supply, and Demand Database Site

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 2002 – The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) announced a new on-line database web site that provides current and historical USDA data on production, supply and distribution of agricultural commodities for the United States and key producing and consuming countries.

The data, which goes back as far as 1960, provides users with a complete global picture--all commodity-specific attributes, countries and years are available. Users can view all facets of the database onscreen or download to a spreadsheet file. Pre-defined tables categorized by

commodity groups are readily available, or the user can create custom queries for specific commodities. *Example: Barley*

<i>Argentina</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
<i>Area harvested</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>250</i>
<i>Production</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>600</i>
<i>Yield</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.4</i>

The site includes 108 commodity groups and over 190 countries. The information will be particularly useful for commodity traders, agriculture importers, exporters, economists, producers, and researchers who can use the information to determine future prices, production levels, and demand for agricultural products.

The production, supply, and demand database site can be found at Internet address: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>

For further information, please E-mail: PSDOnline@fas.usda.gov

Foodapest (Budapest, Hungary – November 26-29, 2002).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS) is organizing a U.S. Pavilion at the Foodapest trade show in Budapest, Hungary. Products identified as having excellent market potential in Central Europe include nuts (almonds, peanuts, pecans), raisins and dried fruits (cranberries, prunes), seafood, distilled liquors, snack foods, prepared sauces and condiments, and miscellaneous grocery items. There are a variety of ways you can participate: purchase booth space in the U.S. Pavilion; order a customized package of meetings with potential business partners under our Dialogue Concept; or participate in the American Café. What is an American Café? For a small fee of \$350, your sample products can be prepared and distributed at the show to potential customers by USDA/FAS staff. Immediately after the show USDA/FAS sends feedback and leads, providing you with the opportunity to follow up with potential buyers. For more information on any of these options, contact Sharon Cook/FAS Trade Show Office at 202-720-3425 or Sharon.Cook@usda.gov.

International Food and Drink Exhibition (London, United Kingdom – March 23-26, 2003)

The International Food and Drink Exhibition (IFE) is the United Kingdom's (U.K.) leading food and drink trade exhibition. A biennial event, IFE attracts approximately 38,000 visitors. IFE has a reputation for attracting U.K. buyers from key sectors of interest to U.S. companies – importers, retailers, and foodservice buyers. It is particularly useful for new-to-market companies with shelf-stable or frozen grocery products. Best product prospects include: wine, beer, tree nuts, processed fruits and vegetables, fresh fruit, sauces and marinades, confectionery, snack foods, egg products, non-soy vegetable oil, organic products, soft drinks, bakery ingredients, seafood and frozen foods. For more information on this USDA-endorsed show, please call Sharon Cook/FAS Trade Show Office at 202-720-3425 or Sharon.Cook@usda.gov.

World Trade Situation and Policy Updates

Poland Reduces Import Duties on U.S. Almonds, Wine and Grapefruit

On September 6, 2002, as part of the June 2001 Bilateral Trade Agreement between the United States and Poland, the Polish government officially implemented reductions of import duties on U.S. almonds, wine, and grapefruit. The two sides also agreed to review regularly tariff differentials that penalize U.S. exporters as Poland implements tariff reductions consistent with its continuing efforts to join the European Union (EU). The tariff rate for almonds was lowered from 16 percent to 5.6 percent for in shell and from 16 percent to 3.5 percent for shelled almonds. According to the Polish Central Statistical Office, Poland imported 846 metric tons of almonds in calendar year 2001 worth approximately \$2.4 million. The import duty assessed on U.S. grapefruit dropped from 15 percent to 5 percent. This duty reduction is expected to encourage higher U.S. exports of grapefruit to Poland. The import duty on wine dropped from 30 percent to 20 percent and this reduction is expected to help offset recent weakness in wine sales to Poland. Prior to the tariff reduction, strong price competition from countries utilizing preferential customs duty terms--EU at 0 percent and Israel and Turkey at 5 percent--hampered U.S. exports to Poland.

This Year's U.S. Tomatoes For Processing Crop Expected To Be The Second Highest Ever

The U.S. processed tomato industry is set to cash in on the global downturn in industrial tomato output with the crop being harvested in California, the world's largest grower, officially forecast to soar to 9.7 million metric tons in 2002, up 25 percent from last year's 7.8 million tons. During the last few weeks, unrelenting rains have hit Italy and Greece, major world exporters of industrial tomato output, that have caused the tomatoes on the ground to become rotten and split open. The Italian government has declared a state of disaster in its northern region of Piedmont and has invited farmers, whose crops were destroyed by storms, to submit claims for compensation. Other regions in Italy are expected to follow suit. In consequence, world supplies are expected to decrease notably in 2002 providing the United States an opportunity to substantially increase exports of processed tomato products. In calendar year 2001, the United States exported 295,000 tons of processed tomato products with a value of approximately \$227 million.

ITC Schedules Injury Hearing on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico for December 16

On September 5, 2002, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) published in the Federal Register a notice on the scheduling of the final phase of an antidumping investigation under section 735 (b) of the Tariff act of 1930 to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of less-than-fair-value on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. The ITC will hold a hearing on this issue on December 16, 2002. On July 30, 2002, the Department of Commerce terminated the suspension agreement and sunset review process as well, on fresh tomatoes from Mexico and resumed the antidumping

Investigation. This action was in response to a written notification received on May 31, 2002, from Mexican tomato growers and exporters announcing that they had decided to withdraw from the agreement established in 1996. This notification reactivated the antidumping investigation from the time of the preliminary determination, originally published on November 1, 1996. In calendar year 2001, U.S. imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico were valued at about \$485 million.

Initial Estimate of California's 2002/03 Navel Crop Shows Significant Increase

On September 12, 2002, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) released its first estimate of the 2002/03 California navel crop. Navel production in California during 2002/03 is estimated at 1.5 million tons, 18 percent higher than the 1.3-million-ton level of the previous year. Fruit set is significantly above last year, and according to NASS, the highest set since 1992. However, the fruit size is small. The majority of the oranges that the United States exports are navel oranges from California. During the current marketing year, November-June 2001/02, U.S. exports of oranges totaled 447,367 metric tons, down 12 percent from the previous year. Canada, Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and China are the United States largest markets for oranges accounting for 87 percent of the November-June 2001/02 total.

Florida Citrus Growers File Lawsuit Against State and Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC)

On September 12, 2002, a group of Florida citrus growers filed a lawsuit in Leon County Circuit Court against the State of Florida and the FDOC seeking to declare unconstitutional a tax they pay on each box of fruit they produce for juice products. The tax is used to support state-sponsored generic and brand-name advertising campaigns for orange and grapefruit products. The suit alleges violation of freedom of speech. The growers argue that the advertising directly benefits the brand owners and retailers but not the growers. They also state that the generic advertising benefits imported citrus at least as much as it benefits Florida citrus. The growers are asking the court to strike down the tax and refund their portion of taxes paid for the states' citrus advertising and marketing for the last three years.

China joins the International Organization of the Vine and Wine (OIV)

On September 11, 2002, in Yantai, eastern China's Shandong Province (one of the largest ports of entry for U.S. wine in China), the OIV, an intergovernmental organization concerned with the scientific and technical aspects of wine, and China Vintage Industry Association officials signed a memorandum admitting China into the OIV. This action may hurt exports of New World (non-European) wines to China if China adopts OIV wine standards, which are more restrictive than U.S. and other New World wine regulations. This new relationship could also make Chinese wines more competitive on the world market. In December of 2000, the United States formally withdrew from the OIV due to concerns that the OIV was striving to become the world standard-setting body for wine and that membership no longer advanced the position of the U.S. industry. According to an Agricultural Counselor report, China is increasing research and innovation expenditures on the grape growing industry. Last year, U.S. wine exports to China were valued at \$2.6 million. Wine exports for the first half of this year are down 8 percent from a year ago.

Export News and Opportunities

Every U.S. exporter wants to get paid. However, credit can make or break a deal. It can shift the advantage to you or to your competitor. That's why many exporters turn to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Export Credit Guarantee Programs. With USDA's guarantee behind the credit, you can arrange competitive financing with less risk. Your buyers may benefit too, from longer terms and lower rates. In FY 2003, USDA will make available billions of dollars in credit guarantees to facilitate agricultural, fish, and forestry sales to selected countries. Invest the time to learn more about the Export Credit Guarantee Programs, (GSM-102) and Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP), to increase your sales and lower your risks. Use GSM and SCGP to avoid possible importer and foreign bank defaults on payments and ensure that American farm and food products continue to move to markets around the world. While USDA does not provide financing, it guarantees payments due to U.S. exporters in case the foreign banks or importers default. FY 2003 GSM and SCGP will be effective October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003.

You may learn more about GSM-102 and SCGP regulations, country specific press releases and program announcements, and a Monthly Summary of Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity on the Internet at:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/export.html>

On September 24, USDA amended the list of commodities eligible for coverage under the GSM-102 and SCGP. The list is being amended to include several new products and/or to provide clarification. This list of eligible commodities will apply to all individual country and regional announcements unless otherwise stated in the announcements, and may be amended again as additional commodities become available. Although the CCC will provide coverage for products contained in this list, exporters should assure themselves that no trade barriers exist that would prohibit the entry of the commodity. This announcement supersedes and replaces announcement PR 0096-0 issued March 20, 2001.

GSM-102

The GSM-102 program makes available credit guarantees for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas. USDA does not provide financing, but guarantees payments due from foreign banks. USDA typically guarantees 98 percent of the principal and a portion of the interest. The GSM-102 program covers credit terms from 90 days to 3 years.

Under the program, once a firm sale exists, the qualified U.S. exporter applies for a payment guarantee before the date of export. The U.S. exporter pays a fee calculated on the dollar amount guaranteed, based on a schedule of rates applicable to different lengths of credit periods. The CCC-approved foreign bank issues a dollar-denominated, irrevocable letter of credit in favor of the U.S. exporter, ordinarily advised or confirmed by the financial institution in the United States agreeing to extend credit to the foreign bank. The U.S. exporter may negotiate an arrangement to be paid as exports occur by assigning the U.S. financial institution the right to proceeds that may become payable under the guarantee, and later presenting required documents to that

financial institution. Such documents normally include a copy of the export report. If a foreign bank fails to make any payment as agreed, the exporter or the assignee may file a claim with USDA for the amount due and covered by the guarantee. USDA will pay the U.S. bank and will take on the responsibility of collecting the overdue amount from the foreign bank.

On September 24, USDA amended the schedule of guarantee fee rates charged by the Commodity Credit Corporation under GSM-102 to include fees for 30-day and 60-day coverage. This notice supersedes and replaces PR 0266-01 issued Sept. 4, 2001, and is effective Oct. 1, 2002.

Supplier Credit Guarantee Program

The SCGP is unique because it covers short-term financing extended directly by U.S. exporters to foreign buyers and requires that the importers sign a promissory note in case of default on the CCC-backed payment guarantee. The SCGP emphasizes high-value and value-added products, but may include commodities or products that also have been programmed under the GSM-102 program.

The SCGP encourages exports to buyers in countries where credit is necessary to maintain or increase U.S. sales but where financing may not be available without CCC guarantees. Under the SCGP, CCC guarantees a portion of payments due from importers under short-term financing (up to 180 days) that exporters have extended directly to the importers for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products. These direct credits must be secured by promissory notes signed by the importers. CCC does not provide financing but guarantees payment due from the importer.

GSM-102 and SCGP

For most countries and regions that will be announced under the FY 2003 GSM-102 and SCGP, exporters may apply for credit guarantees on a first-come-first-served basis to cover sales of any of the eligible commodities published in FAS program announcement PR 0346-02, issued September 24, 2001 or as superseded. The following horticultural products are eligible under the export credit guarantee programs: dried fruit; fresh fruit; frozen fruit; canned fruit; 100-percent fruit juices; fruit and vegetable concentrates, pastes, pulps and purees; honey; hops or hops extract; beer; tree nuts; fresh vegetables; canned vegetables; dried vegetables; wine; and brandy. The General Sales Manager will consider requests to establish an SCGP and/or GSM Program for a country or region or amend an authorized program to include horticultural commodities and products that are currently not eligible.

(For further information on the SCGP or GSM-102 Program for horticultural commodities, contact Yvette Wedderburn Bomersheim on 202-720-0911).

Top United States Horticultural Product Exports By Value

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - July	Oct. - July
						FY 2001	FY 2002
--- 1,000 Dollars ---							
Almonds	879,032	772,891	696,818	580,815	686,081	562,045	595,247
Essential Oils	622,219	532,623	507,651	591,583	674,581	573,554	627,080
Wine & Wine Prdts.	390,376	510,923	545,287	538,143	549,045	461,206	430,283
Fresh Apples	412,855	328,068	375,869	336,444	414,808	367,576	318,945
Fresh Grapes	313,836	274,953	283,865	332,162	390,008	261,750	257,596
Frz. Potato Fries	294,417	313,209	343,216	339,553	359,847	302,497	288,046
Oranges	308,055	339,114	159,585	268,808	304,577	289,847	256,118
Orange Juice All	305,172	295,564	307,165	290,395	251,098	211,399	250,926
Proc. Tomatoes	229,526	233,209	220,380	221,306	227,450	192,288	189,126
Nursery Products	185,316	220,055	229,737	216,722	215,288	189,045	175,684
Fresh Lettuce	146,640	173,746	157,262	180,099	201,454	172,958	192,875
Beer	341,784	280,088	211,861	177,241	200,866	155,086	141,959
Grapefruit	240,408	189,744	221,443	208,329	199,813	194,434	196,275
Potato Chips	145,468	226,987	257,355	243,824	184,044	156,979	136,642
Walnuts	195,209	153,863	154,449	149,315	175,735	159,222	168,214
Fresh Cherries	140,650	113,556	154,793	169,516	159,852	151,830	145,723
Prunes	138,398	133,732	133,885	131,697	152,507	128,877	112,732
Raisins	204,388	199,733	198,817	145,861	151,155	123,212	122,158
Fresh Tomatoes	123,789	122,345	127,153	148,312	150,890	126,525	118,753
Proc. Sweet Corn	167,490	139,068	148,050	146,591	120,736	103,939	106,273
Total Other	4,838,913	4,765,679	4,864,543	5,121,136	5,292,064	4,409,102	4,491,330
GRAND TOTAL	10,623,941	10,319,150	10,299,184	10,537,852	11,061,899	9,293,371	9,321,985

Top United States Horticultural Product Exports By Volume

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - July	Oct. - July
						FY 2001	FY 2002
Fresh Apples	690,595	539,685	664,969	571,860	743,644	664,671	534,169
Oranges	569,739	609,433	247,419	490,867	541,444	513,995	428,324
Frz. Potato Fries	396,738	438,425	468,826	469,287	505,549	424,535	405,432
Orange Juice All	565,332	553,175	554,951	550,888	464,026	393,205	621,764
Grapefruit	484,417	387,216	428,784	390,958	389,629	379,935	387,376
Fresh Onions	265,859	292,328	257,089	333,775	357,446	299,449	249,045
Fresh Lettuce	294,571	303,816	312,563	328,600	350,079	305,184	335,715
Wine & Wine Prdts.	208,786	266,294	274,696	281,475	311,953	262,384	226,196
Fresh Grapes	236,400	214,569	221,158	272,901	303,396	192,995	183,068
Beer	536,362	425,523	330,158	278,522	301,947	228,125	207,720
Proc. Tomatoes	293,112	300,327	264,369	277,277	297,041	250,725	245,046
Almonds	187,953	202,968	200,847	220,099	259,716	207,720	237,643
Fresh Melons	219,695	211,310	247,448	250,860	234,690	180,983	209,022
Fresh Tomatoes	153,657	133,687	148,271	181,892	173,336	137,207	136,488
Pears	126,603	156,807	145,816	162,629	158,333	131,820	147,934
Fresh Broccoli	130,999	126,791	154,514	182,848	157,406	130,466	131,256
Proc. Sweet Corn	203,613	171,294	186,153	187,818	150,693	131,531	121,985
Peaches	103,442	80,023	97,974	113,098	129,292	78,375	80,657
Lemons	120,330	113,392	113,931	106,249	110,373	102,537	93,933
Raisins	115,215	120,741	104,225	83,832	110,035	88,825	92,163

1/ Wine and beer is reported in 1,000 liters, orange juice in 1,000 single strength liters, and all other groups in 1,000 kilograms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Top United States Horticultural Product Imports By Value

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity 1/	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - July FY 2001	Oct. - July FY 2002
--- 1,000 Dollars ---							
Beer	1,443,326	1,677,002	1,865,038	2,126,018	2,296,189	1,911,130	2,096,870
Wine & Wine Prdts.	1,629,254	1,829,709	2,150,057	2,271,185	2,284,016	1,907,803	2,168,013
Bananas & Plantns	1,194,458	1,188,442	1,180,227	1,098,409	1,125,986	944,116	971,685
Nursery Products	565,267	632,672	673,194	745,977	789,187	654,029	661,396
Fresh Tomatoes	611,612	735,180	713,121	608,428	755,074	682,055	562,781
Fresh Grapes	386,183	440,659	545,409	518,260	580,879	579,679	667,404
Cut Flowers	572,926	630,067	578,766	623,213	577,480	509,657	477,697
Fresh Peppers	251,908	343,606	324,880	451,848	507,973	455,208	358,185
Cashews	292,315	339,490	390,111	487,687	366,770	300,423	300,698
Frz. Potato Fries	156,831	216,576	252,437	321,914	338,228	276,274	311,800
Essential Oils	322,447	350,086	315,861	309,570	300,148	252,641	271,421
Fresh Melons	226,502	250,921	277,880	259,797	285,714	285,103	263,954
All Apple Juices	354,632	228,735	210,263	278,975	230,401	195,537	193,065
Olives	184,217	181,730	200,293	184,928	204,762	167,305	172,599
Fresh Cucumbers	100,823	154,634	138,241	168,771	200,539	183,275	161,058
All Orange Juices	240,072	211,353	285,947	243,298	185,182	158,882	125,214
Fresh Onions	127,447	151,990	135,574	131,705	168,119	151,390	134,319
Fresh Mangos	123,009	125,047	138,823	142,010	152,097	124,715	130,167
Fresh Pineapple	74,441	83,676	121,679	117,539	151,773	131,052	147,246
Total Other	4,222,577	4,604,941	5,368,446	5,315,151	5,521,799	4,628,408	5,274,839
GRAND TOTAL	13,080,247	14,376,516	15,866,247	16,404,683	17,022,316	14,498,682	15,450,411

1/ Nursery Products excludes cut flowers.

United States Top Horticultural Product Imports By Volume

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity 1/ 2/	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - July FY 2001	Oct. - July FY 2002
Beer	1,612,379	1,869,577	2,072,394	2,290,532	2,490,362	2,072,733	2,227,913
Wine & Wine Prdts.	432,192	428,664	420,152	481,164	510,722	423,488	497,137
Bananas & Plantns	3,911,294	4,135,832	4,369,283	4,350,838	4,046,727	3,413,732	3,463,078
Nursery Products	2,206,085	2,460,306	2,765,772	2,860,569	2,926,930	2,051,030	2,138,848
Fresh Tomatoes	743,205	856,852	722,591	708,690	868,191	792,696	595,506
Fresh Grapes	857	1,039	978	1,185	1,060	1,056	1,274
Cut Flowers	2,770,092	2,770,186	2,707,948	2,804,568	2,642,815	2,312,019	2,292,394
Fresh Peppers	284,221	319,671	345,444	352,169	346,582	292,776	313,371
Frz. Potato Fries	269,794	353,931	397,455	470,605	519,789	423,737	514,955
Fresh Melons	779,005	860,437	873,032	898,995	878,305	875,953	898,171
All Apple Juices	1,084,986	1,016,823	1,140,355	1,171,502	1,231,801	1,020,592	1,105,413
Fresh Cucumbers	302,306	327,745	336,045	346,863	373,629	347,981	334,673
All Orange Juices	1,116,798	1,063,239	1,326,231	1,284,749	976,357	826,850	563,508
Fresh Onions	261,088	259,188	246,532	224,080	269,179	235,820	237,968
Fresh Mangos	191,115	188,767	212,992	231,078	229,473	188,404	230,282
Fresh Pineapple	171,253	255,533	272,601	304,207	333,479	297,401	315,472
Fresh Squash	141,192	157,537	151,916	156,520	168,099	163,139	167,218
Frozen Broccoli	169,458	153,962	186,187	164,090	168,988	144,322	157,927
Fresh Apples	168,564	156,700	158,550	170,490	156,593	145,929	153,268

1/ Wine and beer is reported in 1,000 liters, orange juice in 1,000 single strength liters, and all other groups in 1,000 kilograms.

2/ Nursery Products excludes cut flowers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Selected Horticultural Crop Prices Received By U.S. Growers

Commodity	Domestic units	2001	2002		% Change	% Change
		Aug	July	Aug\1	Last Month	Last Year
		Dollars/unit				
Grapefruit 2/	Box	3.69	6.36	5.6	-11.9%	51.8%
Lemons 2/	Box	22.62	14.3	16.52	15.5%	-27.0%
Limes 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Oranges 2/	Box	5.57	3.9	5.18	32.8%	-7.0%
Tangelos 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Tangerines 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Temples 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Apples, fresh 3/	Lb.	0.173	0.206	0.245	18.9%	41.6%
Grapes	Ton	600	1000	730	-27.0%	21.7%
Peaches	Lb.	0.216	0.205	0.278	35.6%	28.7%
Pears, fresh 3/	Ton	394	312	460	47.4%	16.8%
Strawberries, fresh	Lb.	0.874	0.531	0.825	55.4%	-5.6%
Asparagus 4/	Cwt.	145	146	171	17.1%	17.9%
Broccoli 4/	Cwt.	27.1	27	26.9	-0.4%	-0.7%
Cantaloupes	Cwt.	22	14.5	9.57	-34.0%	-56.5%
Carrots 4/	Cwt.	19.9	20.5	21.2	3.4%	6.5%
Cauliflower 4/	Cwt.	25.5	27.4	20	-27.0%	-21.6%
Celery 4/	Cwt.	9.33	10.8	11.6	7.4%	24.3%
Sweet Corn 4/	Cwt.	19.2	23.3	22	-5.6%	14.6%
Cucumbers 4/	Cwt.	24.7	19.6	24.3	24.0%	-1.6%
Lettuce 4/	Cwt.	26.9	11.3	14.7	30.1%	-45.4%
Onions 4/	Cwt.	12.3	17.6	15.9	-9.7%	29.3%
Snap Beans 4/	Cwt.	60.3	50.3	49.2	-2.2%	-18.4%
Tomatoes 4/	Cwt.	27.6	26.7	25.3	-5.2%	-8.3%

1/ Preliminary

2/ Equivalent on-tree returns.

3/ Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for CA and NY (apples only), OR (pears only), and WA (apples, peaches, and pears). Prices as sold for other states.

4/ Fresh-market, FOB shipping point.

Weight per box of citrus.

Grapefruit : AZ, CA = 67 Lbs., Florida = 85 Lbs., and Texas = 80 Lbs. per box.

Lemons: AZ, CA = 76 Lbs. per box.

Limes: Florida = 88 Lbs. per box.

Oranges: AZ, CA = 75 Lbs., Florida = 90 Lbs., and Texas = 85 Lbs. per box.

Tangelos and Temples: Florida 90 Lbs. per box.

Note: Zeroes indicate insufficient information or insufficient sales to establish a price.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), USDA.